The Blair County Whig.

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John Brotherline, John H. Keatley, } Editors. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862. Price, { Four cents Per Number.

RAILROAD CARS.
SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Mail T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 1.55 P. M., connecting with Mail Tr West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on depart. M. T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 2.45 P. M., on departure of Mail Tr. West.
" 9.10 P. M.. on departure of Fast L. West.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE
OF
Andrew G. Curtin,
Governor of Pennsylvania,
To both Houses of the Legislature.

READ JANUARY 8TH, 1862.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: It has pleased Divine Providence, during the last season, to give us abundant crops, unbroken peace within our borders, unanimity among our people, and thus to enable this Commonwealth to do her duty to the country, to herself, and to posterity For these blessings we have cause to be grateful.

The balance in the Treasury on the 30th Nov., 1860 was		$681,433.08
The receipts during the fiscal y'r. ending Nov. 30, 1861, were as follows:		
From or'y sources	3,017,645.57	
From temporary loan under Act of Apr. 12, 1861, at 6 per cent. interest, and negotiated at par,	475,000	
From 6 per cent. loan under act May 15, 1861, also negotiated at par.....	2,012,150	
From Society of Cincinnatus....	500	
From U. States, on ac't military expenses.....	606,000	
From Paymasters and others, refunded.....	32,229.45	
		6,743,525.02
Total into Treasury for fiscal y'r ending Nov. 30, 1861.....		7,424,958.10
And the payments as follows:		
For ord'y purposes.....	$3,144,480.34	
For military expenses,		
Under Acts April 12, 1861, and May 15 and 16, 1861:—		
474,873.85		
1,708,46 .68		
170,535.51		
	2,353,872.04	
For am't loan under Act April 12, 1861, repaid	375,000	5,873,352 38
Leaving balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1851,		$1,551,605.72

PUBLIC DEBT, FUNDED AND UNFUNDED.

Rec'd from temporary loan under Act Apr. 12, 1861.....	475,000	
Repaid as above	375,000	
Outstanding November 30, 1861	100,000	
		100,000
Rec'd from loan under Act May 15, 1861.....		2,612,150
Am't of public debt, funded and unfunded, Nov. 30, 1860	37,969,847.50	
Paid during fiscal year.....	101,331.42	
	37,868,516.08	
Remaining unpaid (exclusive of military loans above-mentioned) Nov. 30th, 1861.....		37,868,516.08

EXPENDITURES OF MILITARY LOANS.

Rec'd from U. S. Gov. on ac't of military expenditures.....		606,000
Rec'd from Society of Cincinnati.....		500
Balance in Treasury as above...		$1,551,605 72

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th of November, and the sinking fund year on the first Monday in September, which accounts for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's report, and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The State has on hand a surplus of uniforms and equipments which cost about $190,000, which the United States have agreed to take and pay for at cost. Arrangements have been made with the general government for the reimbursement of the military expenses of the State since the 27th of July last. The bills as paid are forwarded to Washington, and partial repayments have already been made.

It will be observed that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1861 have decreased, but as payments have been made on some of them since the settlement at the end of the fiscal year on the first of December, and more may reasonably be expected in addition to the payments to be made by the National Government as hereinafter stated the balance available in the treasury will be largely increased.

It will also be observed that it has not yet been found necessary to call in all of the loan effected under the act of the 18th of May last. In some items the ordinary revenue of 1861 was in excess of that of 1860

The loan authorized by the act of May 15th, 1861, was taken at par. This occurrence, most gratifying under all the then existing circumstances of embarrassment, affords triumphant evidence of the confidence of the people in the stability and integrity of the Commonwealth, and of their determination to support the Government,

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year, have been, as shown by my Proclamation of the 5th September last, as follows:

Debt redeemed from 4th September, 1860, to 1st Sept., 1861...		$300,801 01
Of stock loans.....$300,050 00		
" interest on certificates.....	3,330 01	
" relief notes.....	421 00	
		$300,801 01

I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor General and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the Departments under their charge.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the last spring received from the Philadelphia and Erie (late Sunbury and Erie) Railroad Company forty bonds of that Company for $100,000 each, and a mortgage to secure the same, executed in conformity with the third section of the act of March the 7th, 1861. That company has also deposited in the State Treasury its bonds to the amount of five millions of dollars, in accordance with the fifth section of the same act. On the 9th of May last I granted my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the said company one thousand of said bonds, being to the amount of one million of dollars. This warrant was issued in conformity with the law, the five per cent. bonds mentioned in the fifth section of the act (except those belonging to the State and now in the Sinking Fund) having been previously surrendered and cancelled, and satisfaction entered on the Record of the Mortgage mentioned in said fifth section. Having received notice from the company that the bonds so delivered to the company or their proceeds had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law, on the 21st of June last I appointed John A. Wright as Commissioner to examine and to report to me whether said bonds or their proceeds had been appropriated to the purposes required by the act. His report has not yet been received by me.

It is understood that arrangements have at last been made under which the direct railroad connection between Philadelphia and Erie will be completed within a short time. It is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of this great work to the Commonwealth, and especially to Philadelphia and Erie and the hitherto neglected counties near its route, west of the Susquehanna.

By the act of the 21st of April, 1858, for the sale of the State canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad company, it was provided that if that company should sell said canals for a greater sum in the aggregate than three and a half millions of dollars, seventy five per centum of such excess should be paid to the Commonwealth by a transfer of so much of such bonds and securities as said company should receive for the same and payable in like manner.

The company sold the canals and reported that the share of the profit on such sale due to the Commonwealth was $281.250 of which $250 was paid in cash, and for the remaining $281,000 the Commonwealth received coupon bonds of the Wyoming canal company to that amount, being a portion of bonds for $900,000 issued by that company and secured by a mortgage of the Wyoming canal, formerly called the Lower North Branch canal. These bonds bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th of January and July, and the interest was paid by the company to January last, inclusive. The interest due in July last has not been paid. Judgments having been obtained against the company on some of the coupons for the unpaid July interest, a bill in equity was filed in the supreme court by a bond and stock holder in which such proceedings were had that by a decree made on the 2d September last the property and affairs of the company were placed in the hands of a receiver.

A plan has been suggested for the assent of the stock and bond holders which contemplates a sale of the canal under lawful process and a purchase of the same for the purpose of forming a new company, of which the capital stock shall be one million of dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of fifty dollars each, of which each assenting holder of a mortgage bond for one thousand dollars shall be entitled to eighteen shares, and each assenting holder of fifty shares of stock of the Wyoming canal company shall be entitled to nine shares. Of course no officer of the Commonwealth had authority to assent to the proposal or in any way to affect her position It is believed, also, that the plan is not one that should be assented to by the Commonwealth, and that under all the circumstances, if the convenience of individual parties requires a change such as proposed, the debt due to the Commonwealth ought to be first paid or fully secured.

I suggest that the Act passed 8th of April, 1861, entitled "An Act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, &c.," should be modified so that in all cases in which a debt may be due to the Commonwealth by the company as whose property a public work may be sold, the purchasers thereof shall not be entitled to the benefits and privileges conferred by the Act unless they shall have first paid the debt due to the State, or secured the same by their bonds to the Commonwealth secured by a first mortgage on the work itself.

I commend the subject to the immediate consideration of the Legislature, as an effort may be made at an early day to enforce a sale of the canal, and some provision by law to protect the interests of the State would in that case be necessary.

The wicked and monstrous rebellion which broke out many months ago, has not yet been quelled. Every sentiment of loyalty and patriotism demands its effectual suppression.

In my messages of the 9th and 30th of April last, I set forth at length my views of the character and objects of the contest which is still pending. Subsequent reflection has confirmed me in the correctness of the opinions then expressed and to which I refer. In addition it ought to be understood, that looking to the variety and character of her products and industry, her material interest alone would render the preservation of the Union from the present assault upon it, indispensable to Pennsylvania. She cannot afford to have a foreign power below or above or bounding her on the Delaware, the Chesapeake, or the Mississippi, and she will never acquiesce in such a result, whatever may be the cost in men and money of her resistance to it.

On the 9th of April last I directed the attention of the Legislature to the necessity which existed for an improved military organization, and on the 12th of the same month an Act entitled "An Act for the better organization of the militia of this Commonwealth" passed, appropriating the sum of $500,000 for the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militia. On the 15th of April the President, by proclamation, called for a military force of 75,000 men, of which the quota assigned to Pennsylvania was at first sixteen (afterwards reduced to fourteen) regiments to serve as infantry or riflemen for the term of three months, unless sooner discharged. The call was enthusiastically responded to by the people of Pennsylvania. The first military aid from the loyal States, which the Government received at Washington, was a Pennsylvania corps which arrived there prior to the 19th of April. On that day the passage of other corps from this and other States through Baltimore was impeded by force, and during nearly two weeks afterwards the communication between Washington and the loyal States was almost entirely cut off.—On the 19th I received a request from the War Department that the troops preparing in this State should be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted and transported by the State in consequence of the then inability of the United States. This request was of course complied with, and twenty-five regiments, (being eleven regiments beyond our quota,) comprising 20,175 men from Pennsylvania served for the term of three months under the President's proclamation above referred to. As the furnishing those volunteers with supplies was necessarily under the circumstances a hurried operation, and as complaints were made in regard to them, and frauds were alleged to have been perpetrated, I appointed a board of commissioners to investigate the whole subject. A copy of their report, with the evidence taken by them, has been already laid before the public. It is the intention of the Auditor General to open the accounts of such parties as appear by the testimony to have been overpaid, and this course has already been taken in two of those cases.

On the expiration of the term of the three months men in July last, some eight or ten thousand discharged Pennsylvania volunteers were thrown into Harrisburg without notice and detained here, waiting to be paid, for an average time of some ten days. Their tents, camp equipage and cooking utensils had been taken from them at Williamsport, Md., and they arrived here destitute of all means of shelter and of preparing their food. The Commissary of the United States furnished uncooked rations, and under the circumstances of emergency I deemed it necessary to make arrangements for aiding in the cooking and baking of the rations, and also for furnishing meals to such of the regiments as arrived during the night or under circumstances requiring instant relief. The expenses attending these operations amounted so far as ascertained to $744 20, and I recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation to pay them. It ought to be stated that these expenses would have been much larger, but for the liberal and patriotic efforts of the citizens and especially the ladies of Harrisburg; their free-handed hospitality and generous aid to our wearied and hungry soldiers, deserve remembrance and gratitude.

At the special session of the Legislature which commenced on the 30th of April last, I recommended the organization of a reserve corps, to be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted and paid by the State, and drilled in camps of instruction, in anticipation of the exigencies of the country, and by the act of the 15th of May last such a corps was directed to be raised, and a loan of $3,000,000 was authorized to defray the expenses of that and other military preparations. Men more than sufficient in number to form some ten regiments of the Reserve Corps had, previous to the 15th of May been accepted by me in pursuance of a call on me (afterward rescinded,) for twenty-five regiments, and were then already assembled and subject to my control. Most of these men volunteered for the Reserve Corps and were immediately organized. The remaining regiments were rapidly recruited and the Corps was thus completed, and George A. McCall, of Chester county, was commissioned as Major-General, and assigned to the command of all the forces raised or to be raised under the provisions of the last mentioned act. The regiments composing the Reserve Corps were instructed in four camps in different parts of the State, until they were taken into the service of the United States. Two of these regiments, under the command of Colonels Charles J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two companies of artillery under the command of Col. Charles T. Campbell at the pressing instance of the War department were sent on the 22d of June last to the relief of Col. Wallace, at Cumberland, and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia engaged in active operations.

Towards the close of July the whole Corps was called for under requisition, and taken into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull's Run, eleven regiments of this fine body of men (armed, drilled, clothed, equipped, and in all respects ready for active service.) were in Washington. The regiments and companies from Western Virginia and the remaining two regiments joined them there, and they are all now in service under the command of Gen. McCall, who has been commissioned as a Brigadier General by the United States.

These fifteen regiments contain fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-six men, and constitute a division comprising three brigades, a regiment of Artillery and one of Cavalry. The whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying the Reserve Corps (including the expense of establishing and fitting the camps of instruction, of recruiting and supplying regimental flags, and the expenses of the campaign of the two regiments and companies in Maryland and Western Virginia, which were all defrayed by the State) has amounted to $855, 444 87. This does not include the transportation on Rail Roads, as the separation of that account would have been a work of great labor, nor does it include the pay of the two regiments during the campaign, but it does include all the expenses, which were heavy, of teams and transportation, not on Railroad, for the two regiments on the campaign above mentioned. Twelve regiments of the Reserve Corps were paid, subsisted, &c., by the State to the average date of 22d July.—The two regiments in Western Virginia were paid by the State to the date of their departure from Harrisburg on the expedition. The Cavalry regiment was not paid by the State. It will be perceived that the whole average expense per man was $53,95.

Previous to the 31st of April last, a regiment had been enlisted in the city of Erie from Northwestern Pennsylvania. When the call was made on me on that day, for 25 additional regiments, the Erie regiment was ordered to march to Harrisburg. The call was rescinded, however, before the regiment reached Pittsburg, and I ordered it to encamp at that city where it remained until the 30th of June. The National Government declined to muster the regiment into service—as all existing requisitions made on the State were more than filled.

Much apprehension existed in the Western and South western borders of the State, and it was deemed prudent to retain the regiment at Pittsburg to meet any emergency that might arise. After the passage of the Act of 15th May, 1861, it was expected that the regiment would form part of the Reserve Volunteer Corps; but as the men had been a long time from home and remained inactive in camp, they declined entering the service, and were subsisted and paid up to the 30th of June by the State. Two regiments have since been enlisted from the same part of Pennsylvania at the city of Erie, one of which has been at Washington in service since September, and the other is now ready for marching orders—and it is due to the first Erie regiment to say that most of them are now in service.

Further requisitions for sixteen regiments of Infantry and two regiments of Cavalry were shortly afterwards made by the War Department. Of these sixteen have already been raised and are in the service of the United States, and the remaining two are in the course of organization and nearly ready to march.

In addition to the requisitions on the State, the War Department had given authorities to numerous individuals to raise volunteers in Pennsylvania, but as that system was found to create much embarrassment, a general order was issued by the War Department on the 25th of September last placing all such organizations under the control of the Governor, and shortly afterwards a requisition was made on the State to increase her quota to 75,000 men. Those independent organizations, as they were called, thus became Pennsylvania regiments and as completed and sent forward form part of the quota of the State.

The State regiments have been numbered, and the last to this date is numbered 115. Two of the three months regiments have continued in service under the later requisitions, and retain their original numbers. Deducting the remaining twenty-three three months regiments, there are ninety-two regiments in service and preparing for it. We have also in service and preparing twenty-four companies.

The following table of the existing Pennsylvania volunteer force is given for information.

REGIMENTS IN SERVICE.		
66 regiments of infantry, of which		
6 were rifle regiments,		71,189
11 regiments of cavalry,		12,690
1 regiment of artillery,		1,077
		84,956
COMPANIES IN SERVICE.		
7 companies of infantry,	707	
6 " " cavalry,	578	
6 " " artillery,	936	
	2,221	
		87,177
Enlistments in other than Pennsylvania organizations, estimated, (the officers of which are in course of being commissioned,)		6,400
Total in service,		93,577
REGIMENTS PREPARING FOR SERVICE.		
12 regiments of infantry,	13,092	
1 " " cavalry,	1,136	
1 " " artillery,	1,077	
	15,305	
COMPANIES PREPARING FOR SERVICE.		
1 company of cavalry,	109	
4 companies of artillery,	624	
	733	
		16,038
In service,		93,577
Preparing for service,		16,038
Pennsylvania's contribution,		109,615

Exclusive of 20,175 three months men, now disbanded.

The regiments preparing for service are incomplete. Those that may not be filled by the 16th instant will be consolidated and sent forward. Of the regiments in service, the 11th and 15th regiments of Infantry are at Annapolis; the 28th, 29th, 21st, 66th, 69th, 71st, 72nd and 106th regiments and one company of Infantry are in the command of Major General Banks; the 45th, 50th, 55th, 76th and 100th regiments of Infantry are in South Carolina; the 48th Infantry are at Hatteras Inlet; the 108th Infantry and 11th Cavalry are at Fortress Monroe; the 77th, 78th and 79th Infantry, the 7th and 9th cavalry, one troop of horse, one squadron of cavalry, two battalions of artillery are in Kentucky; the 84th and 110th Infantry are in Western Virginia, as are also three companies of Infantry, four companies of cavalry, five compaies of light artillery; the 87th Infantry are at Cockeysville, in Maryland; one company of artillery is at Fort Delaware; all the remainder of the volunteers are at or near Washington. Upwards of 300 volunteers from Pennsylvania are now prisoners, but as arrangements have been made for the exchange of prisoners it may be expected that they will soon be released.

In compliance with the joint resolutions of the 16th of May last, I have procured regimental flags for the Pennsylvania volunteers, and have presented them in person to most of the regiments. In other cases, the regiments being on or near the Potomac, I have requested Mr. Cowan, Senator, and Messrs. Grow and Wright, members of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania, to present them in the name of the Commonwealth.

The General Government requested that the States would abstain from purchasing arms, as their competition was found injurious in the market, and in view of the large expenditures of money in arming and equipping the volunteer force of the State, provided for the defence of the National Government, I did not purchase any as authorized by the 28th section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861 The State has now quite as many arms as are necessary to arm all her volunteer organizations in existence; but, influenced by the threatening aspect of our relations with foreign governments, I have directed the Adjutant General to procure arms as soon as it can be done on reasonable terms and without injurious competition with the National Government. Arms have been distributed among the border counties to all the organizations that have been formed to receive them. 1930 arms have been thus distributed. I have also addressed a letter to the commissioners of all the border counties, offering arms to them as soon as military organizations shall be formed to receive them. Besides thus complying with the requirements of the 27th section of the Act of 15th May last, I have deemed it prudent to offer five thousand arms to such military organizations as may be formed in Philadelphia on a plan to be approved by me as Commander-in-Chief. Muskets and rifles to a considerable extent have been furnished to the Pennsylvania volunteers from the State arsenal. Others have been sent by the United States authorities to arm them before leaving the State. In some cases regiments have gone without arms under assurances from the War Department that they would be armed at Washington or other near designated points, and that their immediate departure was required. It was thought wise in these cases not to insist on the arms being sent before the regiments marched, as this would have imposed on the government an unnecessary expense in freight, and would have been productive of delays which might have been seriously detrimental to the public service. Forty-two pieces of artillery with limbers, caissons, forges, ammunition wagons, harness and all the necessary implements and equipments were furnished by the State to the artillery regiment of the Reserve Corps. Ten of these were purchased by the State, and their cost has been refunded by the United States. Diligence has been used in collecting arms throughout the State and repairing and altering them in the most approved manner

The State has now
62 pieces of artillery, of which 17 need repairs.
26,758 muskets and rifles, some of which are in the hands of mechanics being repaired, 1910 are in the hands of volunteer corps throughout the State; 1930 in the possession of County Commissioners, and 1,000 with the reserve corps of Philadelphia.

In addition to this the city of Philadelphia has.
9 pieces of rifled artillery, and
4,976 muskets and rifles.

The State has also in the arsenal at Harrisburg
1,966 sabres and swords, and
1,957 pistols, and the city of Philadelphia has
440 sabres, and
326 pistols with the necessary accoutrements.

There is also in the Arsenal at Harrisburg a large amount of accoutrements and ammuniton for artillery and small arms.

The Adjutant General is successfully engaged in collecting arms throughout the State, and it is expected that the number above stated will be largely increased.—Probably, at least, 5,000 muskets and rifles and several pieces of artillery will still be collected.

The care which has been bestowed upon the comfort of the volunteers, and the goodness and sufficiency of their supplies of all kinds, and the excellent arrangements of the Medical Department under the control of Surgeon General Henry H. Smith, are proved by the fact that more than 60,000 men have been for various, generally short periods at Camp Curtin since the 19th of April last, and that down to the 1st January inst. there died but forty-nine men at that camp, viz., forty-four from sickness, two (belonging to regiments from other States,) who had been injured on railroads, two accidently killed in Camp Curtin and one shot in Harrisburg.

To facilitate the making of allotments of

their pay by our volunteers in the field for the support of their families at home, I appointed Hon. Edgar Cowan, Thomas E. Franklin and E. C. Humes, Esqs., commissioners to visit the camps of our men on and south of the Potomac, and also James Park and M. W. Beltzhoover, Esqs., commissioners to visit those in Kentucky and elsewhere in the western country, to call the attention of the troops to the system of allotment and to encourage them in adopting a practical plan for carrying it into effect.

The several reports of the commissioners are highly satisfactory.

For details on the several subjects connected with the military operations of this State, I refer to the reports of the Adjutant General, Surgeon General, Quarter Master General, Commissary General and Paymaster General, which accompany this Message.

The duties imposed on me were so onerous that I found it necessary to invite the temporary assistance of gentlemen on my staff to aid me to perform them.

In this capacity, Cols. Thos. A. Scott, Gideon J. Ball and John A. Wright contributed their valuable services from the middle of April until they were called away by other duties. Col. Scott remaining until he became connected with the War Department, Col. Ball until the 1st of June, and Col. Wright until the 23d of July; for the time thus devoted to the service of the State they have refused to receive any compensation.

Cols. Joseph D. Potts, A. L. Russell J. Brown Parker and Craig Biddle were in service up the 20th of December. The Department of Telegraph and Transportation was under the exclusive control of Col. Potts. The system and economy of its management show how faithfully and well he fulfilled his office.

It is but just to all these gentlemen that I should bear testimony to the untiring zeal and fidelity with which their duties were performed.

The quota of the State having been more than filled, and her military force organized, I was enabled, on the 20th of December last, to dispense with a personal staff, and the temporary arrangement which had been made for it employment was then closed.

By the 13th section of the Act of the 15th of May, 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the Treasury for a sum not exceeding $20,000, for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity, &c. Of this fund I have drawn from the Treasury $8,500, out of which I paid the compensation of my personal staff, also other expenses of the military department, and the actual expenses of persons employed on temporary service, none of whom received any further compensation, and expenses of the commissions appointed to investigate alleged frauds, &c., and the expenses of establishing military patrols on the Maryland line, and $500 on secret service. My account is settled in the office of the Auditor General up to the 1st of December. On that day I had expended $6,400, and except some inconsiderable payments made since, the balance remains in my hands.

The report of the Auditor General will exhibit the items of the account.

An account of military expenditures by the State on behalf of the United States, as far as the same had then been ascertained and settled by the accounting departments here, was made up to the 1st day of September, 1861, and presented on the 12th of that month at the Treasury Department of the United States for settlement and allowance. The sum of $606,000, has been received from the Treasury Department on that account. The repayment by the General Government of the expenses attending the organization and support of the Reserve Corps, may not be provided for by any existing act of Congress. As these expenses were incurred by the State for the benefit of the General Government, and have been productive of results most important to the welfare and even safety of the country, it would be right that an act of Congress should be passed providing expressly for their repayment. It lies with the Legislature to adopt the proper means for directing the attention of Congress to this subject.

Assurances have been received from the Treasury Department that the examination of the military accounts of the State will be proceeded in without delay, so that the State may receive a credit for the balance due, in time to apply the same towards the payment of her quota of the direct tax.—Assuming the completion of this arrangement, if the State shall assume the direct tax for this year, a saving of fifteen per cent will accrue to her, and no present increase of her taxation will be necessary.

Whether this credit be given or not, I recommend that the payment of the direct tax be assumed by the State.

In case the State assumes the payment of this tax there should be such revision of the tax laws as will hereafter equitably apportion the burden among the various interest now subject or that can properly be made subject to taxation. The saving of fifteen per cent, to the people of the State by the assumption is a matter worthy of thought, but a more important consideration is that it will enable you who represent all the varied interests of the Commonwealth to apportion the tax in such manner as to bear equally upon all. Our revenue laws had imposed on real and personal property as its full proportion but little more than one third of the taxes needed for the ordinary expenditures of government. By the act of 15th May last, the tax on this species of property has already been increased one-sixth. Should the State refuse to assume the United States tax the whole burden of it will fall upon these interests, interests too, most unfavorably affected by the war, whilst other kinds of property and other sources of revenue, judged by our laws able to pay nearly two-thirds of the present revenues of the State, would not be called on to contribute one dollar of aditional tax.

The militia system of the Commonwealth is very imperfect. I recommend to the establishment of a commission to frame and report a system more adequate to the exigency of the times.

I earnestly recommend to the legislature that provision be made for the militiary instruction of youth. The appointment of a military instructor in the normal schools, would in a short period give teachers to the common schools who would be competent to train the boys in attendance on them. It would in my opinion be wise also to provide for the purchase or leasing by the commonwealth of a building for a military school, and for employing competent intructors at the expense of the State, requiring the pupils to defray the other expenses. No pupil should be admitted to this school without having passed a thorough examination on mathematics and all fitting subjects of instruction except the military art proper. I respectfully urge this subject on your early consideration, as one of material perhaps vital importance.

I have taken measures to direct the efficient attention of the General Government to the fortification of the water approaches on the seaboard and the lakes, and arrangements are in the course of being effected which it is hoped will be satisfactory in their result.

I send with this message a copy of a communication from General Totton, chief of the Military Engineer Department at Washington. I have also represented to the Secretary of the Navy the necessity for a floating defense on the Delaware, and have his assurance that they shall be prepared at the earliest moment.

I have had a correspondence with the authorities and some of the citizens of Erie on the subject of the defenceless condition of that city, and the part of the State bordering on the lake. On examination it is found that there are no defences on the lake, and that the ordnance at the city of Erie was withdrawn by the National Government in the summer of 1861. The Secretary of the Navy, on a request made, directed that the crew of the United States steamer Michigan should not be disbanded, as has been usual, and that vessel will remain in the harbor of Erie during the winter. Should the National Government unexpectedly fail in its duty providing adequate detences at our assailable points, East and West, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature take prompt means for that purpose. We should be admonished, by recent indications from abroad, to be prepared for our defence, as well as for the suppression of domestic insurrection.

In selecting a site for a National Armory, if the public good be alone considered, Pennsylvania will be preferred, as she affords the combined advantages of a central position, abundance of material and skilled mechanics, and a people of undoubted loyalty.

I recommend to the attention of the Legislature the report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools, the flourishing state of which and the rapid progress of education are subjects of just congratulation.

The report of the Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg and of Western Pennsylvania, of the House of Refuge at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind and the Northern Home for Friendless Children at Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Children at Media, show that these meritorious charities are well administered, and I recommend that the countenance and aid of the Commonwealth be continued to them.

Under the joint resolution of the 16th May last, commissioners have been appointed to revise the revenue laws, whose names will be forthwith submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate. It is hoped that the commissioners will be able to report during the present session of the Legislature. Considering the great labor imposed on them, and the vast importance at the present time of an able and efficient performance of the duties of the commissioners, I suggest that the compensation provided for by the joint resolution should be increased to an adequate amount.

It was evident, long since, that it would be impossible for the banks to continue to redeem their obligations in coin, in the face of the large issues of paper, the necessity for which was imposed on them and the government by the exigencies of the times. No surprise, therefore, was felt at the suspension of specie payment by the banks, which took place on Monday, the 30th of December last. Under the circumstances, I recommend that they be relieved from all penalties for this breach of the law.

Pennsylvania has made great efforts to support the Government. She has given more and better clothed, and better equipped men than any other State, and has far exceeded her quota of the military levies. The sons of our best citizens, young men of education and means fill the ranks of her volunteer regiments. Their gallant conduct, wherever an opportunity has been afforded to them, has done honor to the Commonwealth. The universal movement among our people, signifies that they are loyal to the Government established by their fathers, and are determined to quell the present insurection and preserve the Union, and that they will not tolerate any plan for either the dissolution or reconstruction of it.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862.

Where we Stand.

At the election last fall we expressed *our* determination to eschew all party affiliations during *this war*, and to withhold our votes and influence from any who would fight or act upon strict party issues during this contest. We knew but one issue: THE UNION or NO UNION. We knew no parties but those who were for our country; and those who were against her. Past differences were obliterated. Past issues were laid aside, because they were disposed of by the people, and by the effects of the rebellion. We acted accordingly. We hold Republican principles, and believe in its *genuine* doctrines. We believe they are established in the government. When we began to publish this paper, we flung out our standard to the surprise, nay, in opposition to our political friends; we nailed it to the masthead, and have been sailing under the same colors ever since, and, what is more of it, we intend to pursue the same course, should we still do so against the wishes of all our political and *personal* friends. See our motto: "Our Country is our Party." Whoever cherishes her, let him be blessed, and who turns his hand against her, let him be accursed.

The House of Representatives Organized--A Union Deserter--A Union Speaker Elected--A Rebel Leader Defeated--Patriotism Triumphant--Theophilus Snyder, &c., &c.

The House of Representatives of this State was duly organized on the 7th inst., the day fixed by the Constitution for that purpose. JOHN ROWE, a Union Democrat from Franklin county, was elected Speaker by the united votes of the Union Democrats and the Union Republicans. He received 53 votes, to 45 for Wm. Hopkins, the nominee of the *other* Democrats, and 2 scattering.

William Hopkins is from Washington county, and at present, the leader of that wing of Democrats in Pennsylvania who are opposed to the Union Democrats, and compose the party claimed by the Rebel organs in Richmond as their friends in this State. He is a man in all respects suitable as a leader for such a party. He made himself their candidate for the Speakership, and delivered a warm and animated speech, with both hands tightly clinched, to secure his election. The contest was very warm between the Union Democrats and the *other* Democrats. The opponents of the Unionists attempted to postpone action on that day, hoping thereby, doubtless, to get up a *Rebellion* against a lawful organization.

We were pained, during the excitement, to hear the shrill voice of *Thaddeus Banks*, the Representative from Blair county, in defence of Mr. Hopkins' party, but fortunately it would not all do—patriotism prevailed.

Mr. Banks was elected pledged for the UNION and against all *other* parties. We understand that he so pledged himself to Henry McClelland, Esq., of Logan township, and to others, *before* the election. He so pledged himself to us *after* the election. Since then, on the faith of that pledge, we have endeavored to sustain him. We are now forced to ask the pardon of our readers for doing so, and promise to not take *his* pledge on that score again. If we are deceived again, it will be our fault—as it is, it is his fault.

Many of our citizens complain of Mr. Banks in this respect, and say they will never vote for him again. We think Mr. Roller, as *heavy* as the "Register" makes him out to be, could NOW *cave in Banks*.

We still believe Mr. Banks was sincere when he made the promises, but under the inflammable influence of old Tinderbox Hopkins, and his Breckinridge friends from this county, he gave way.

Theophilus Snyder, Esq., who is the most prominent and influential leader of the "*other*" Democrats in this county, was present when Mr. Banks cast the fatal vote, urging him into the political grave which he had dug for him. Snyder wished to get an office in the House, but Banks was too shrewd to even give him a nomination. John Cresswell, Jr., Esq., was at the funeral, but did not weep much.

Now, as Mr. Banks has fully gone over to the party claimed by the Rebels as their friends, and stands out against the Union party, we know full well that he does not stand alone in this category. There are Republicans in this county who give aid and comfort to the Rebels by denouncing the National Administration, the War, and Gen. McClellan. There is at least one office holder assisting this party by the patronage of his office, that it may be the more able to frustrate the Unionists.

Our country has suffered more, perhaps, by putting unworthy men in office, than in any other one way. Floyd, Thompand Toucey used their positions as members of Buchanan's Cabinet, to destroy their country.

Blair's Bill.

Col. Blair, of Missouri, has submitted to the House, a bill for the disposition of rebel property, which, if adopted, we think will rid the country of further trouble and much useless discussion on this matter. It is very perplexing to the people to have the time and talents of their representatives taken up by so much trifling, and the sooner the matter is disposed of, finally, the better for all classes, and especially for the negro. The principal features of the bill are presented as follows:

1st. In whatever State or Territory the authority of the General Government is so resisted as to prevent its peaceable execution, a tax shall be levied and collected according to the valuation made by the last census, apportioning the tax levied upon each parcel of land, according to the proportion of each parcel to the entire property of the State or Territory.

2d. The President, upon a certain day, to declare when such an insurrection or rebellion exists.

3d. Sixty days thereafter the owner to pay the tax, & receive certificate therefor.

4th. Fee simple to vest in the United States upon refusal, and property of loyal citizens, upon sufficient proof, to be restored.

5th. Commissioners to be appointed, to collect the tax.

6th. Negroes to be hired or apprenticed and their surplus earnings to be applied, together with the produce of the sales or leases of the forfeited lands, to their colonization.

7th. The President be authorized to obtain a location somewhere in Mexico, the West Indies, or South America to which the negroes emancipated, may be sent.

Whilst this plan is calculated to disarm the rebels, it relieves the officers of the army from all responsibility, and turns it over to the Commissioners named. Whilst some may laugh at the idea of vesting in the government property, yet unobtained, yet this act will give the government an undoubted right of possession, which possession, if once obtained, will consummate the federal title, and can be directed into other channels, by the authority of the General Government only. The good effects of an apprentice system is very fairly shown in this State, where, by domestic regulations, it was adopted. And upon the whole it will turn to profit that which is now wasting, and grown to be sources of perplexity and apprehension. The sooner it is adopted the better. The aristocracy of slavery will gradually disappear, and the act will shed a lustre upon this genertion.

Confiscation of Rebel Property.

The *Philadelphia Ledger*, whilst arguing against a wholesale confiscation of Rebel property, utters the following significant paragraph:

"There is one grand exception to this, and that is the confiscation of 'contrabands,' or negroes whose masters are in arms against the Government, and the reason why this is an exception is manifest. If we were to seize Savannah and confiscate every rebel dwelling, it would afford only a motive to continue the war, in hopes that our forces, being worn out, these houses and lands might be recovered. But each slave, once set free, has got two hands equal to his master, and the task of recovering any number of such would be perfectly hopeless. We thus at once make four millions of friends who know the country and can bring underground information, who as scouts and spies would keep us fully posted, where, without them, we are without information or friends in a hostile and unknown land. We also deprive this war (which was begun only to advance most unconstitutionally the interests of slaveholding) of any object, and the only supporters of the war of their entire means."

This is sound doctrine, and that which we must all come down to before this foul and stinking rebellion will terminate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1862.

Dear Whig: The "Holidays are past," old '61, after an eventful career, was consigned to its tomb with the usual military salutes, and young '62 was ushered in with the merry chimes of sweet-toned bells, until you were greeted with the salutation of a "happy New Year." The past will be remembered, and make an interesting page in history, of how an uncalled for rebellion, the most gigantic, how a great and powerful nation, following the pursuits of peace, had their capital menaced by the rebels, and how near a million of its loyal citizens rushed to arms to protect the liberties and government bequeathed to them by their grandfathers.

Mulligan, the brave Mulligan, the heroic Irish commander at Lexington, has been entertaining our citizens in true old soldier style of "fighting his battles o'er again," to crowded houses, and the increased exchequer of the Catholic Orphans' Aid Society.

If last week was stock-taking week, this might be termed statistic, for every thing in the news way in relation to local matters are statistics, some of which may not be uninteresting to your readers. We have shipped to foreign ports over four hundred and forty thousand barrels of flour, two million bushels of wheat, eight hundred thousand bushels corn, and twenty-eight thousand barrels of corn-meal, and all this in the face of a civil war, when hay was to be made in the streets, on account of the loss of the Southern trade. Now that the books are posted, we are having some light on the indebtedness of the chivalrous, and high-toned gentlemen of niggerdom, to the "mud-sills" of the North, and foots up in round numbers, the sum of over three hundred millions of dollars, a sum greater than I would give, for the whole of cottondom, niggers, alligators, and the *elite*, as they and their sympathizers are wont to call them. This great indebtedness will have to be carried to profit and loss; as merchants and manufacturers are satisfied with from 10 to 20 per cent. on sales, your readers can see, by a little arithmetical calculation, the amount of trade that would have to be done to realize a profit of this amount. Far better would it have been for the North that the whole of the South had been submerged by the Gulf of Mexico, at the time of the formation of the Republic, than to now lose this sum, and be also saddled with a National debt, created by the wickedness of this same debtor.

The Mint has received from California and Europe, during the last year, the enormous sum of 72,000,000 dollars, which has been coined and returned to its depositors. The coinage of the Mint and its branches, from their respective organizations to the 30th June, 1861, has been eight hundred millions. Of this coinage, about five hundred and twenty millions was derived from the mines of the United States.

The subject of our National finances is in the mouths of every one, and all have their plans of supplying Mr. Chase with the sinews of war. It was expected that Congress would have went to work in earnest, after a month of idleness, and adopted one or the other of Mr. Chase's plans recommended in his able report. Why the hesitancy of members about taxing the people to obtain revenue? Let the nigger question rest until they devise some way of relieving the Treasury. Thousands of rich men, who might have assisted the Government by subscribing to the loan, have refused to do so. The proper way to reach such men, and, indeed, all others, is by taxes apportioned according to their means.

The man of wealth who owes most to the country, would thus contribute according to his fortune, and would have no way of evading a share of service to his country corresponding to that rendered by the man of small means, or the gallant soldier of the ranks, who stands ready to offer up his life for his country's honor.

That the mask of England has been thrown off, and we see her in her true light, it is to be hoped that we will see the advantage of encouraging our own manufactures; so long as the rebellion lasts, we want no foreign goods, and especially none from England. We cannot afford to pay for British iron and steel, and it is desirable that Congress should watch the course of trade. In the event of any tendency towards an increase of importations, the duties should be increased. We might say to England as the New York merchant telegraphed to the cotton factor of South Carolina last winter, when telegraphed to for flour: "Eat your cotton." Johnny Bull is so anxious for the interests of Cottondom, we might tell him, when he wants us to buy his iron and steel in exchange for corn: "Eat your iron and steel."

The cold snap we have had since the advent of the New Year, has put all the world hereabouts on skates. This exhilarating exercise has become very fashionable, and the man, lady, boy, or girl who does not now skate, "their education has undoubtedly been neglected." You hear, on all sides, juvenility discussing the merits of "high dutch, straight gutters," &c., but the snow of Sunday night has interfered with the sport, and as I write, the merry tingle of the sleigh bell, and the boisterous laugh of the rollickers is heard.

During the last week our city has been visited with three very disastrous fires, consuming property to the extent of some one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

A good thing came off the other day in a broker's shop, which, had it been no[t] your place, I would have thought a c[er]tain waggish Colonel was the guilty [par]soh. A man called on the broker to sell a promissory note, and says this gentleman knows the drawer. Broker says to third person, "Do you know so and so?" "Yes." "Is he sound?" "Yes, never was sick a day in his life, weighs one hundred and eighty pounds, voted for Douglas, and believes in immersion." Of course the note was purchased. If you can beat this, send it along.

Yours, BROADBRIM.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR,

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a sup rior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured."

Hon John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tefloe, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when di-ordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING.
120 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.

Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The attention of the friends of Republican principles throughout the country is invited to the subscription terms, as given below, of the *Daily National Republican*. It is the only paper published at the National Capital which sustains the views of public policy upon which the present Administration was brought into power.

The postage to mail subscribers is thirty-nine cents per quarter, or one dollar and fifty-six cents per annum. This makes, with the subscription price of three dollars and fifty cents per annum, an annual cost of only five dollars and six cents.

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To the extent of the patronage extended to it, stil further improvements will be made in its present literary and political merits.

Although this is intended as a Prospectus, specially of the *Daily National Republican*, there is appended also a Prospectus, giving the terms upon which the *Weekly National Republican* is furnished to mail subscribers.

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Washington, D. C.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died [illegible] killed in the service. CHAS. C. [illegible] for Claimants, Bounty [illegible] Washington City, [illegible]

Pensions procu[red] Marines of the [illegible] by reason of [illegible] tracted while [illegible] Money [illegible] owed [illegible]

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862.

☞ In demand—Rye Coffee.

☞ We want a ton of hay for cash.

☞ The Huntingdon *Globe* says, the Hon. SAMUEL CALVIN lectured in the Court House in that place, on Saturday evening last, before the Shakspeare Club.

RESIGNED—Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, has resigned, and as an evidence of the confidence reposed in him, by the President, has received the appointment of Minister to Russia, instead of C M Clay who desires to return, and enter the army.

☞ It was WM. BURLEY, Esq., a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor of Blair county, who died on the 7th inst., and not Jacob as stated by us last week. JACOB, we are glad to learn, is fat and kicking, with a fair prospect of time enough to be ready for such a change.

NOT LOCATED RIGHT.—The last *Standard* contains a letter purporting to come from *Harrisburg*, abusing the Hon. JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon, for voting with the Union Democrats. Fortunately for Mr. Scott, he stands far beyond the reach of small guns. The letter should have been dated *Richmond*, &c.

THE ROLLING MILL.—Our town promises to be in motion again. The new rolling mill, for several years standing unfinished, will, in a few weeks, be completed and put into operation upon the manufacture of government iron. It will require quite a number of hands to conduct it. Both furnaces, we are assured, will be in blast in the spring, and, with both rolling mills, will make the town full of the sounds of industry and prosperity.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1862.—This neat little volume contains, for this year, the names, salaries and residence of all the ministers representing our government at foreign courts; the names and political classification of the members of both Houses of Congress; of the members of the Cabinet and Governors of States; the Morrell and other Tariff bills; a record of the rebellion, from its inception to the latest date; the population of all the States as ascertained by the census of 1860, together with very much valuable and otherwise unavailable information. We recommend it to our readers. Price, 13 cents. Address Tribune Buildings, New York.

PHENOMENA EXTRAORDINAY.—On last Wednesday morning, our neighborhood was visited by a very strange phenomenon. The ground was covered to the depth of a couple of inches with snow and sleet, and while the sleet was falling still faster, several vivid flashes of lightning were seen, followed by loud peals of thunder, which made the earth tremble. This, we believe, is one of the rarest occurrences.

On last Saturday night, during the violent thunder storm, a large tree on the farm of Mr. Isaac Crawford, in Sinking Valley, was struck with lightning, running down the tree, and passing for some rods through the ground, ploughing it up, and ran into a fence near by. Large pieces of the trunk were thrown a hundred yards. The same night, a tree was struck on Chimney Ridge, near town, and was burnt, the fire being seen on Sunday all day, and on Sunday night.

REMOVAL.—We regret to learn that Prof. J. B. Kidder, Principal of the Female Seminary at this place, is about to remove to Hollidaysburg, with his family, where he will take charge of a similar Institution

During the seven years that Mr. Kidder has resided in our village, he has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, and has become well and favorably known through this and neighboring co[unties]. Unostentatious in matter, not m[eddling] affairs of others, he has q[uietly] "even tenor of his way," e[njoying] with whom legiti[mate] in connec[tion] tio[n] fitted to ou[r] Antony

members, and the cause of Education in Huntingdon County one of its most zealous and able disciples. The citizens of Hollidaysburg who are immediately interested in the school of which Mr. Kidder will take charge, may congratulate themselves on having secured the services of an able scholar and a trustworthy guardian.—*Shirleysburg Herald.*

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1862.

Dear Whig: Agreeably to promise, I proceed to jot down a word or two from the halls of legislation. The two Houses are now fully organized and in working order, but as yet there has not been much done that would interest your numerous readers.

The Senate has for its Speaker, LOUIS W. HALL, the Senator from your district, and the House has Hon. JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county, who was elected by a union of Republicans and Union Democrats. The full organization has doubtless been published by you, and it is unnecessary to repeat at length. Captain E. H. Rauch has been re-elected Clerk of the House, a position which he has filled with credit for two years previous. The Clerk of the Senate, George W. Hammersly, an ex-editer, as well as Capt. Rauch, will make one of the best the Senate ever had, having had much experience years ago.

Your member of the House, Thaddeus Banks, although I understand he pledged himself not to vote for a straight Democratic organization, did nevertheless vote for Hopkins, the regular anti-Union candidate for Speaker.

The House has taken the initiative in a good step. They have passed a resolution, offered by Hopkins, of Washington, instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to repeal the iniquitous tonnage tax bill of the last Legislature. Whether if such a bill be brought in, the Legislature will pass it or not, remains to be seen, but it is to be hoped that they will not only repeal the odious bill, but institute a critical investigation as to the means used in passing that bill, which no doubt will develope some astounding revelations, that will show how men were induced to betray their constituents, to violate their pledges, and to forego all their obligations made at home. We sincerely hope that the Legislature will find a leader who will not be afraid to fight these gigantic corporations, the Pennsylvania Rail Road and its tributaries. If, as is asserted, that immense frauds were used, and dishonest measures resorted to, to force through such a combination of rascality as the Tonnage Tax bill was, then let the guilty ones suffer,

In the House to-day (Wednesday,) a resolution was also introduced and passed, instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill repealing the Sunbury and Erie bill also. Those two bills being twin brothers of fraud and corruption, it is sincerely hoped by all honest men that both alike will be fully exposed. These resolutions will go to the Judiciary Committee.

Hoping that my next may be more interesting,

I remain, as ever, RHINO.

A LAWYER IN TROUBLE—The examination in the case of a lawyer named Geo. A. Mott, charged with abduction, was commenced before Justice Perry this Saturday afternoon. Mott, it will appear from the statements of the parties to the case, became very intimate with a young girl named Mary Elizabeth Clark, who resided in the same house with him at No. 111 Johnston street. The intimacy was noticed by the father of the girl, who forbid her having anything to do with him, as he was a married man. The defendant pursuaded her that she was misued, and should leave home. He promised to get her a boarding house, and she consented to place herself under his protection.

He took her to 156 Elm street, her father finding out her whereabouts, instituted a suit of abduction against Mott. But Mott in the meantime, had succeded in affecting a marriage between the girl and a former beau of hers, named H. Luna, who had just returned from sea, and was ignorant of what has taken place.

Mott represented to him that she, having been misused at home, had been obliged to leave, and it would be a great charity for him to marry her, which he generously did. The parties are highly respectable, and the case is interesting. It is not yet concluded.—*N. Y. Express.*

Excuses for Using Tobacco.

In one of our neighboring towns the lads of a school acquired the habit of smoking, and resorted to the most ingenious methods to conceal the vice from the master.—In this they were successful until one evening, when the master caught them in awful dignity.

"How now?" shouted the master to the first lad, "how dare you be smoking tobacco?"

"Sir," said the boy, "I am subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain."

"And you? and you? and you?" inquired the petagogue questioning every boy in his turn.

One had a "raging tooth;" another "cholic;" the third a "cough; in short they all had something.

"Now, sirrah," bellowed the master to the last boy, "what disorder do you smoke for?"

Alas! the excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin, putting down his pipe, after a farewell whiff, and looking up in his master's face said in a whining, hypocritical tone,

"Sir, I smokes for corns!"

Jury List for January Term, 1862.

Grand Jurors.

Bitner William S.,
Clapper Emanuel, Allegheny.
Croit Michael, Taylor.
Dean Henry C.,
Deal Jacob, Tyrone Borough.
Dippner John, Hollidaysburg.
Garland Henry Jr., Snyder.
Hewit James M., Hollidaysburg.
Holland Thomas, Allegheny
M'Fadden John A., Martinsburg.
M'Intosh Henry, Blair
Maum James, Altoona.
Nicodemus Levi, North Woodberry.
Ramey Solomon, Altoona.
Sparr Christian (of Sam'l) Woodberry.
Smith Jacob, Antes.
Shenefelt John, B., Huston.
Stebens William, Antes.
Trout Thomas, Antes.
Vinaka David W.,
Westley John, Logan.
Walter Jacob Esq., Greenfield.
Yon Delman, Logan.

Traverse Jurors.

FIRST WEEK.

Burley Jacob, Snyder.
Berkowitz Joseph, Altoona.
Burget Isaac, North Woodberry.
Benson William F., Huston.
Buchanan Thos, B., Blair.
Bowser Conrad, Juniata.
Caldwell David, Gaysport.
Casey Patrick, Snyder.
Ellsworth Josiah, Woodberry.
Elliot John, Frankstown.
Goodfellow Thos. M., Hollidaysburg.
Glunt Abraham, Blair.
Geesey William, Frankstown.
Hicks John, Woodberry.
Hoover Samuel, Hollidaysburg.
Heslop Thomas, Altoona.
Isenberg John, Catharine.
Kennedy William, Woodberry.
Koop George, Frankstown.
Martin Jacob L., Taylor.
Mauk Paul, Greenfield.
Miller John, Hollidaysburg.
M'Farland John, Snyder.
Price Charles C., Hollidaysburg.
Ross James, Allegheny.
Russ George W., Hollidaysburg.
Robinson Joseph, Frankstown.
Rhodes Paul, Huston.
Stehley Martin L.,
Sell John, (of Dan'l) Freedom.
Sneeringer Pius, Tyrone Borough.
Smith Joseph, Hollidaysburg.
Smith William, Esq., Allegheny.
Smith Samuel, Frankstown.
Simpson James M., Greenfield.
Stifler James M., Freedom.
Wike Michael, Huston.
Wilson Thomas, Frankstown.

SECOND WEEK.

Ake Monroe, Logan.
Aurandt Joshua, Catharine.
Baum Henry, Holidaysburg.
Bell Samuel H., Snyder.
Clark John, Jr., Catharine.
Cunningham Geo. W., Frankstown.
Crawford Henry S., Martinsburg.
Ettinger George, Snyder.
Fox William, Altoona.
Fox John. Tyrone borough.
Gingery John, Freedom.
Hammond Stephen, Catharine.
Halfpeny John, Antes.
Hileman Samuel, Logan.
Johnston Robert B., Hollidaysburg.
Koofer Jacob, Franstown.
Lingafelt David, Juniata.
Myers Adam, Frankstown.
Mauck Geo. W, Greenfield.
Moore Silas, Frankstown.
Mentzer Ephraim, Huston.
McGlathery Allen, Logan.
Markey Christian G., Taylor.
McCoy Francis, Hollidaysburg.
Myers Jessee, Woodberry.
Nowlin Samuel, Snyder.
Nicodemus Henry C., Martinsburg.
Plummer Wm. R., Snyder.
Patterson Anderson, Woodberry.
Rutledge Alexander, Woodberry.
Stoke William, Tyrone borough.
Smith Jessee, Altoona.
Stifler John H., Allegheny.
Stewart Matthew, Tyrone.
Tussey David P., Tyrone tp.
Tippery John W., Gaysport.
Vaughn William, Blair.
Wallace James C., Snyder.

NOTICE.

THE Auditor appointed to make distribution of the Estate of Daniel Rhodes, late of North Woodberry township, dec'd., in the hands of his Executors, Paul Rhodes and Fredrick Rhodes, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg on Monday, the 13th of Jaauary, A. D. 1862. when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Aud'r.

[Jan. 3d. 1862. 3t.]

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Acker late of Huston township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

J. B. SHENEFELT,
Administrator.

[Huston tp., Dec. 20, 1861. 6t.]

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

MARKETS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Jan 16, 1862.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

Flour per bbl—Extra Family,	$5 25
" " Extra,	4 75
" " Superfine.	4 75
Wheat per bushel—White,	1 10
" " Red,	1 05
Rye " "	50
Corn " "	45
Oats " "	30
Barley " "	50
Corn Meal per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Potatoes per bushel,	50
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	15
Hay per ton,	9 00
Cloverseed per bushel,	3 50
Timothyseed do.,	1 25
Flaxseed do.,	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16, 1862.

Cloverseed, per 64 lbs.,	4.25@4.50
Timothyseed "	1.25@2.00
Flour per bbl.—Superfine,	5.12½
Extra,	5,87
Fancy brands,	6.75
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1.38
Southern,	1.40@1.45
Ohio white and Kentucky,	1.25@1.35
Rye—Penn'a,	72@73
Corn—Old,	58
New,	50
Oats,	38

MARRIED.

In Williamsburg on the 9th inst., Mr JOSEPH FRIESE to Miss MARY SHINGLER all of Huston township, this county.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Lloyd Knight, Mr WM. H KELLER of Frankstown township to Miss EMMA LANG of Blair township.

At Bells Mills on the 8th inst, by Rev. Geo. W Young Mr WM. HOOK of Davidsburg and Miss ANNIE MILLER of Altoona.

DIED.

On the 7th ult Mrs. D. B. SIMPSON aged 39 years 14 days.

On 23rd December Mrs. MARY HORRELL, widow of the late Irwin Horrell aged 74 years.

At the residence of her brother near Frankstown, at 10 minutes past five o'clock on Friday evening January 10th after a protracted illness of 9 months and 4 days, EMILY MARIA SATTERFIELD, aged 26 years 4 months and 29 days.

In Juniata township, on the 1st inst., ANNA MARGARET, daughter of John M. and Rebecca Beigle, aged 4 years 5 months and 8 days.

At the same place and on the same day, ELIZA JANE, daughter of John M. and Rebecca Beigle, aged 1 year 10 months and 8 days.

Both were buried in the Lutheran grave-yard, at Newry on the 3rd inst.

WHAT EVERY LADY WANTS

Milliners and Dressmakers!

WANTED in every town and village to sell a new, cheap, and where once introduced,

INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE

to every Lady's wardrobe.

Quick Sales and Good Profits!

For further information, &c., address, enclosing stamp to prepay postage,

J. MARTIN & Co.,
Box 1206, Philadelphia.
Jan. 10, 1862.-4t.

TAVERN LICENSE.

THE following named persons have filed their Petitions with the Court of Quarter Sessions 1862:

John Ehringer,	Altoona.
William J Marriot	do
Jacob Holtzman	do
Roman Reibenack	do
Caroline Shank	do
Wm K Leonard	do
Dan'l K Reamey	Hollidaysburg
Leamer & Law,	do Wholesale.
Christian Koon	Frankstown
Jacob Weyant	Claysburg Greenfield tp

A S Morrow Clerk

Jan. 8, 1862

High School.

THE Directors of the "Hollidaysburg School District" have employed Professor J. B. Kidder A M to take charge of the "Hollidaysburg HIGH SCHOOL. "The quarter (consisting of two and a half months) will commence on Monday next, the 13th day of January.

The Directors think they have been fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman in all respects well qualified to take supervision of this school—a *Professional Teacher*, who has the advantage of many years experience in teaching Language and the higher branches of the Mathematics; and they hope and expect that parents and guardians in this place and vicinity will appreciate the advantages now offered them of having their children receive a thorough Academical Education *at home* preparatory to entering College, and that the school will receive a liberal patronage from a generous public, disposed to encourage *home institutions*. Subscription paper in the hands of the Secretary.

TERMS:

For Latin and Greek and higher branches of Mathematics, per quarter of two and a half months,	$6 25
For English branches; do. do.	5 00

JAMES D. REA, Secretary.

Jan. 10, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H. KEATLEY

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, dated at Hollidaysburg, the 28th of Oct, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under the hands and seals of the Hon. Geo. Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and the Honorables Samuel Dean and Adam Moses his associates, Judges of the county of Blair, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentments, made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall be committed or perpetrated within said county, or all persons who are or shall hereafter be committed for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION

throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the

Fourth Monday (27th day) of Jan. 1862. and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then there to prosecute them as it shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the said county, be there in their proper persons, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 6, day of Jan. A. D. 1862, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

SAM'L M'CAMANT, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Blair, bearing test the 28th day of October, A. D. 1861, I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION,

throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, on the *First Monday (3d day) of February*, 1862. for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges; when and where all Jurors witnesses and suitors, in the trial of all said issues are required to attend.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 6, day of Jan., A. D. 1862, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

SAM'L M'CAMANT, Sheriff.

H. FETTINGER'S
GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,
No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.
School Books, Blank Books, Stationary, Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,
TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Nov. 15, 1861.

The Blair County Whig,

will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.

SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S
Patent Hemmer and Shield,
FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this Remarkable Simple and Novel invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application. A liberal discount to the trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 per month can be realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER,
412 Broadway, New York,
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

[Jan. 3d. 1862. 3mos.]

SEIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,
Montgomery St.—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
In the room formerly occupied by John McKeage as a Segar Store.

'One Flag—One Country—Sweet Lage!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary to the estate of Daniel Denny, late of Snyder township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased will make known the same without delay to

JACOB SNYDER, Executor.

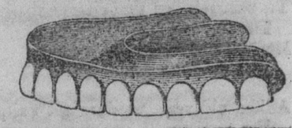
Snyder township, January 31, 1862.

Blooded Stock for Sale!!

THE subscriber, having more PURE BLOODED ALDERNEY and GRADE CATTLE on his farm than he desires, will sell some of them at fair prices.

Nov 8.-tf. THADDEUS BANKS.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61-3m



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg Nov. 15. 1861.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c, the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

LOUIS GOLDMAN.
Oct. 18. '61-3m

Trial List for January Term, 1862.

FIRST WEEK.

T Banks use vs F W Rauch
T Barnes vs Paul Mauk
Jas Malone vs Dr P Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Wm Williams vs Jos Deiser's Ex & al
George Wehn vs Jane Beals
C Garber's Ex's vs Dr Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs A P Wilson
Henry McMullen vs A McClain
McNamara's Adx vs Wm Lyon
Jacob Ressler vs Shoenberger's Executors
Thomas Hemphill for use vs Dan'l K Reamy
James M B ll vs same.

SECOND WEEK.

E J Bollinger vs Downs & Co
Joseph Smith vs C Aultman & Co
McLanahan Jack & Co vs William Conrow
John Miller vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs Same
McClain & Andrews vs Thomas Mays
Jos P Brinton vs John Miller et al
John Brotherline vs Hagerty & Harman
A M & R White & Co vs R M Lemon & Co
Joseph Kemp vs Wm K Piper
C H F Hench vs Jacob Good
Clover & Cresswell vs Covode & Painter
Obendorf & Leuner vs George Wehn
Sam'l Rhodes Adm'r vs The Penn'a R R Co
Louis Plack vs John D Hughes
Levering & Clark vs Hugh McNeal
McFarlane's Admx vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
James D Rea vs Kemp & Lust
Same vs C Lust
A S Lytle vs Jos Steel
Andrew Biddle vs John Brenneman & al
Alsop & Shriver vs Alex Dobbins
R H Campbell use vs Watson, White & Co
John Miller vs Penna R R Co
Chaffee Stout & Co vs Patterson
Kline & Carroll vs W Casey
D H Hofius Adm'r vs E H Lytle and wife
Deeter vs Deeter
Lorenz & Leamer vs J L Hemphill et al
A Beyers et al vs Evans Williams
Elias Baker vs David Trexler
H Irvin vs J Shoemaker
McLanahan, Watson & Co vs J Brotherline
Margaret Cassiday vs John Tate
H Y Brady vs J K Ely
Peter Campbell vs Same
W Innes' Admr vs J C Innes' Executors
Allegheny Coal Co vs H McClelland
D C McCormick vs Thos McNamara
T H & J R Vaughn vs Franklin High School
John Brotherline vs The Borough of Altoona
Reynolds & Stevenson vs A L Holliday
Vandusen & Smith vs Pruner and Burley

A. S. MORROW, Pro'y
Jan. 1st, 1862.

POETRY.

From The Gettysburg Star.

A New Year's Poem.

On mem'ry's page, another year
Must be set down as gone,
Old Sixty-one, and all its joys
And sorrows, now are done.

Sixty-one! Familiar words!
What thought their utterance bring!
But of scenes whence spring those thoughts
The dirge we now may sing.

'Tis nature's law that change shall come,
Time passes swiftly by,
Months and seasons pass away,
And so must you and I.

Adieu, old year, we dare not wait,
For soon you'll be far gone,
May thoughts of you make men pause,
Their death to think upon.

Bright New Year's morn, we welcome you,
You fill our hearts with praise,
To God above, who spares our lives,
And keeps us safe always.

May He, according to his will,
Peace to our land restore,
And cause this Nation, by his grace,
To love and serve Him more.

O.

Camp Pierpont, Va., Jan. 1st, 1862

THE FARMER.

Poisons and Antidotes.

It not unfrequently happens that serious and distressing results are occasioned by the accidental employment of poison, and it occurs to us that we might possibly do a service to some of our readers by presenting them with a brief and compendious list of more common poisons and the remedies for them most likely to be close at hand.

ACIDS.—These cause great heat, and sensations of burning pain, from the mouth down to the stomach. *Remedies*—Magnesia, soda, pearl-ash or soap, dissolved in water; then use stomach pump or emetics.

ALKALIES.—Best remedy is vinegar.

AMMONIA.—*Remedy*—Lemon juice or vinegar, afterward milk and water or flax seed tea.

ALCOHOL.—First cleanse out the stomach, by an emetic, then dash cold water on the head, and give ammonia, (spirits of hartshorn.)

ARSENIC.—*Remedies.*—In the first place evacuate the stomach, then give the white of eggs, lime water, charcoal and the preparations of iron, particularly hydrate.

LEAD.—White lead and sugar of lead. *Remedies.*—Alum, cathartic, such as castor oil and epsom salts, especially.

CHARCOAL.—In poisons by carbonic acid remove the patient to the open air, dash cold water on the head and body, and stimulate the nostrils and lungs by hartshorn, at the same time rubbing the chest freely.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—Give white of eggs freshly mixed with water, or give wheat flour and water, or soap and water freely.

CREOSOTE.—White of eggs and the emetics.

BELLADONNA, OR NIGHT HENBANE.—Give emetics, and then plenty of vinegar and water, or lemonade.

NITRATE OF SILVER (LUNGAR CAUSTIC)—Give a strong solution of common salt, and then emetics.

OPIUM.—First give a strong emetic of mustard and water, then strong coffee and acid drinks; dash cold water on the head.

LAUDANUM.—Same as opium.

NUX VOMICA.—First emetics, then brandy.

OXALIC ACID.—Frequently mistaken for epsom salts. *Remedies*—Chalk, magnesia, or soap and water, and other soothing drinks.

PRUSSIC ACID.—When there is time, administer chlorine in the shape of soda or lime. Hot brandy and water. Hartshorn and turpentine are also useful.

SNAKE BITES, ECT.—Apply immediately strong hartshorn, and take it internally, also give sweet oil and stimulants freely. Apply a ligature tightly about the part bitten, and then apply a cupping glass.

TOBACCO:—First an emetic, then astringent tea, then stimulants.

TARTAR EMETIC.—Give large doses of tea made of galls, Peruvian bark, or white oak bark.

VERDIGRIS.—Plenty of white of eggs and water.

In most cases of poisoning, emetics are highly useful, of and those, one of the very best, because most prompt and ready, is the common mustard flower or powder a teaspoonful of which, stirred up in warm water, may be given every five minutes, till free vomiting can be obtained.

Emetics and warm demulcent drinks, such as milk and water, flax seed, or slippery elm tea, chalk water, should be administered without delay. The subsequent management of the case will, of course, be left to a physician. For insects stings and bites, such as bees, gnats and the like, take a small piece of saleratus, moisten and apply to the part once or twice, and almost immediate relief will be experienced.—*Hartford Times.*

☞When once Infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will ere long be brought to live like beasts also.

The Jug Without a Bottom.

On a bridge that crosses the Grand Rapids, we met a hale old man and his wife, with eleven sons, seven daughters, and thirty-seven grand children, with numerous horses, carts, wagons, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, and furniture of antiquated appearance; among which were seen cradles for babies, cradles for grain, spinning wheels, pots and kettles, and almost everything requisite for a settlement such as fifty blood relations will make in the Grand River country. After the train stopped we made inquiries, and asked the gentleman what could be done with a *bottomless jug*, which was carefully stowed away among the domestic equipments, and received the following reply:

"Why, sir, I am a man of many years, and have worked other people's lands all my days, and paid from four to nine bushels of wheat every year for doing it, and have all the time used a jug with a bottom to it, by which all my profits have been wasted, and I got sick of feeding both landlord and rumseller—so I sent seven of my boys to Mexico to fight for their country. They all got back safe; and bought seven sections of land, that please God, will be mine without rent.—And now the old jug you see there shall hold all the whisky and rum that will be used in my whole family while I control them. Old General Taylor told my son John that a jug without a bottom was the best kind of a jug to put liquor in, and I believe it."

Married at Forty Miles an Hour.

Romance marriages appear to be the order of the day. The Cleveland *Herald* says:

On New Year's when the Cleveland and Pittsburg train, bound south, arrived at Salineville, a party of ten couples boarded the train. They were, like the fair Dinah in the thrillingly affecting song, "dressed out in gorgeous array," and gave other indications of being out "on a little time." By a curious coincidence a clergyman made his appearance at the same time, and was also invited into the car. The train was started off and was soon rattling at a tremendous rate. Just as it attained the top of its speed there was a bustle in the rear car, the party was crowded around the minister, who thereupon stood up, facing a blushing young lady and a slightly embarrassed male passenger, who were a step or two in advance of the remainder of the party. A few words were said by the minister, who then stated that the bonds of wedlock had been made fast, and pronounced the couple man and wife.—Conductor Swain was so carried away by the excitement of the moment that he made a very neat and appropriate speech, and invited the entire party to ride with him wherever they chose—on payment of the regular fare.

THE MAN THAT DIDN'T TAKE THE PAPER.—Here is one equally funny, got off by a Western editor:

The man that didn't take his county paper was in town yesterday. He brought his whole family in a two horse wagon.

He still believed that General Taylor was President, and wanted to know if the "Kankatkins" had taken Cuba, and if so where they had taken it. He had sold his corn for thirty cents, the price being fifty-five; and on going to deposit the money, they told him that it was mostly counterfeit. The only hard money he had was some three cent pieces, which a sharper give him for half dimes. One of the boys went to the blacksmith's shop to be measured for a pair of shoes, and another mistook the market house for the church.

After hanging his hat on a meat hook, he piously took his seat on the butcher's stall, and listened to an auctioneer, whom he took to be the preacher. He left before "meetin' was out," and had no great opinion of the "sarmint."

One of the girls took a lot of seed onions to trade for a letter. The oldest boy had sold two "coon skins," and was on a "bust."—When last seen he called for a good glass of soda and water," and stood soaking gingerbread in it, and making wry faces. The shopkeeper mistaking his meaning, had given him a mixture of sal soda and water, and tasted strongly of soap. But "he'd hearn tell of soda and water, and he was bound to give a fair trial, puke or no puke,"—Some "town feller" came in and called for lemonade, with a "fly in it, when our soaped friend quietly wiped several flies into his drink.

We approached the old gentleman, and tried to get him to "subscribe," but he would not listen to it. He was opposed to internal improvements," and he thought "larnin was a wicked inwention and wexation." None of his family ever learned to read but one boy, and he "teached school awhile and then went to studyin diwinity!"

☞A Yankee and a Frenchman owned a pig in co-partnership. when killing time came they wished to divide the meat.

The Yankee was very anxious to divide so that he could get both hind quarters, and persuaded the Frenchman that the way to divide was to cut across the back. The Frenchman agreed to it on condition that the Yankee would turn his back and take the choice of pieces after it was cut in two.

The Yankee turned his back accordingly

Frenchmen—Vize piece will you have—ze piece wid ze tail on him. or the piece vat haint got no tail on? Yankee—The piece with the tail on. Frenchman—Zen by gar you can take him, and I take ze ozer one. Upon turning round, the Yankee found that the Frenchman had cut off the tail and stuck it into the pig's mouth.

☞The most difficult punctuation—putting a stop to a woman's tongue.

Old Pamphlets.

Not long ago, the librarian of Harvard college saw a man stuffing some bags with old pamphlets and papers in a Boston auction room, when, to his surprise and delight, he espied among them a pamphlet for which he had been looking for eleven years, in order to complete the volume of a valuable periodical.

The purchaser of the old wares relinquished it willingly, and the librarian bore it away in triumph. The same librarian says that he has known a journey to to be made from New York to Cambridge in a storm, just to consult an old funeral sermon, the only copy in the country

It was wanted in a law case in which half a million dollars were involved.

A Puzzle.

HERE LIE

Two grandmothers, with their two granddaughters.
Two husbands, with their two wives.
Two fathers, with their two daughters.
Two mothers, with their two sons.
Two maidens with their two mothers.
Two sisters with their two brothers.
Yet but six lie buried here,
All born legitimate.

☞An Irishman at Bull Rull battle was somewhat startled when the head of his companion on the left hand was knocked off by a cannon ball. A few moments after, however, a spent ball broke the fingers of his comrade on the other side. The latter threw down his gun and yelled with pain; when the Irishman rushed to him exclaiming: "Blast your sowl, you old woman, shop your cryin'! you make more noise about it than the man that lost his head."

THE WHIG

Is published every Friday morning at one dollar and fifty cents per annum payable in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents if not paid within six months, and two dollars if not until the termination of the year

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do.
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
1 square (12 lines.)	0 50	0 75	1 00
2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
3 squares (36 lines,)	1 50	2 25	3 00
	3 months.	6 do.	12 do
6 lines or less.	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
1 square, (12 lines)	2 50	4 00	7 00
2 squares, (24 lines)	4 00	6 00	10 00
3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four squares,	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion

☞No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms

Illustrated SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.
VOLUME VI.--NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this widely-circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

To the Mechanic and Manufacturer.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the Scientific American. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

To the Inventor.

The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it now only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our posession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME.

On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusion, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, ad- among the aims to which this journal has are hered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, then was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, and the supremecy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism and spoilation fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and action indispensible in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c, &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, fromwhich the careful may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In the hope, we solicit a continuence of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

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